



THE VOICE OF THE TURTLE

Vol. IV, No. 5

MAY, 1965

SPRING · 1965

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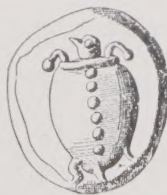
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MAY, 1965

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From the Editor's Desk



It is a sad commentary when the cupidity which has invaded the numismatic field begins to force all sober attentions to itself and its by-products, to the detriment of other more serious and more fruitful endeavors.

It has always seemed absurd that anyone would be willing to pay a premium for something which he could find for himself at no premium, but it has likewise not been our province to speak disparagingly of another man's enjoyment. It has seemed even more foolish that anyone would accumulate large quantities of modern coinage in the hopes of future profit when all statistical evidence militates against there ever being an ultimate consumer willing to yield such a profit.

Those who know of the South Sea Bubble, the Holland tulip bulbs and the Florida real estate boom of the 1920's can foresee the ultimate conclusions of speculation in coins and hold themselves aloof from the frantic frenzy attended upon modern coin collecting. And were it to end here, the TURTLE would need take no note of it.

Unfortunately it does not end here.

That persistent pest who has always bothered the collector of ancient coins, the forger, is now becoming the most serious threat that the hobby has ever faced.

What is strange is that the forger seems to be tolerated. No one seems willing to speak against him or his products. What is worse, the organizations which are supposed to protect the collector, aid and advise him are remaining aloof from the flood of forgeries which are inundating the coin markets. It seems that all aspects of numismatics must now be relegated to a secondary position while profits and their protection become the only aim of those who work with coins.

The ACCA is the only national organization which has taken, and continues to take, an unrelenting stand on the subject of forgeries. We hold that they are detrimental to the hobby, that there is no place for them in numismatics, and like a crawling insect, they should be stepped upon without question whenever encountered. We will not accept advertising about them, or from people known to have sold or handled them. We will expel from membership persons who deal with them. When fake coins are sent to us for authentication we urge the owners to destroy them.

We know that the presence of forgeries destroys any value which the original might have, ultimately forces the owner of both the fake and the original to take a loss and, as in any field where counterfeiting takes hold, it drives away the good and sincere people who do not wish to become dopes.

It is not our province to advise others what course to follow. Suffice it to say that the attention drawn to this sub-

ject by John J. Ford Jr. and Eric Newman ought to be a clarion call to all collectors to press for strong measures to deal with the counterfeiting of any coins. We applaud their forthright statements and hope the weight of their prestige will force others to face a very serious problem.

We will cast one final weapon against the counterfeiter of ancient coins. This weapon is also the strongest; it is education. Forgeries can be detected, and every serious reader is going to have to study ancient techniques of die cutting and production of coins as well as the methods of modern forgers so that the counterfeiter will be unable to pass his wares among us.

In the end, if we can detect the copy and refuse to buy it, we curtail the market for such items and destroy the profit the forger hopes to make. Furthermore by bringing pressure on those who attempt to sell fakes to discontinue such efforts we further diminish the opportunities of those engaged in counterfeits to make any money from them.

These methods are severe, but only by severe methods can we alleviate a severe threat. Those of us who hold numismatics in high esteem can do no less.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ACCA COMPETITIONS:

Competition for various awards will be announced from time to time in the **Turtle**. The purpose of the competitive events is to promote numismatic and historical activity on the part of all members, to achieve broader numismatic researches in greater depth and to provide all our members with opportunities to publish the results of their work.

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For the first hitherto unpublished coin that is submitted and printed in the 'Voice of the Turtle' the publishers will award a complete set of their numismatic publications. This award consists of five titles with a current retail value of \$52.50.

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THE EDITOR'S AWARD

All articles which have appeared or will appear in the **Voice of the Turtle** through the calendar year of 1965 will automatically compete for the editor's award. Prizes will be awarded on the basis of \$30.00 cash for first place, \$20.00 cash for second place and \$10.00 cash for third place. Any article which does not place, but in the opinion of the award committee deserves recognition, will receive an honorable mention and a numismatic book.

RULES

1. Awards will be made by a committee of three which includes the editor and two other members who agree to serve and who are approved by the executive board. Final selections of the committees will be made by closed ballot.
2. The editorial and publication staff will not be eligible.
3. Articles will be judged on the basis of originality, interest, literary style and depth of research shown.
4. All members of the ACCA who have material printed in the **Turtle** will be eligible.

The collection of ancient Greek silver and gold coins of Dr. J. Hewitt Judd has been stolen. The list of coins is too long to be published in the "Turtle" but this list will be carried in other numismatic publications. **ALL ACCA MEMBERS ARE URGED TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE COINS STOLEN FROM DR. JUDD AND TO BE CONTINUOUSLY ON THE WATCH FOR THEM.**

The thieves will **HAVE** to come to the collectors and dealers in ancient coins if they hope to dispose of them. Vigilance on the part of all of us can be contributory to Dr. Judd's getting his coins back and the thieves being apprehended.

Any one having any information at all should contact A. Kosoff, president of the Professional Numismatics Guild at Box 456, Encino California.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A numismatic scholar has recently seen fit to publicly criticize the fund drive of the American Numismatic Association for its new permanent home. This is, of course, his prerogative. As with any controversy, the arguments presented by both sides become impassioned and with it also comes the urge to add our own opinions.

From this a question arises. What position should we take officially on current controversies in the numismatic world? Lying beneath this question is the deeper one of the purposes of our own organization and our proper relation to other collector groups.

Like Hamlet, our own soliloquy is, 'To speak or not to speak.' By speaking and thus offending in areas which lie outside our proper sphere of competence we can weaken our own purposes. Not to speak, when a courageous voice is needed is to abdicate our responsibilities to those we profess to serve.

Within these two words, competence and responsibility, we have chosen to rest our position. The ACCA is an organization composed of collectors of ancient coins, devoted to the interests of those collectors and dedicated to the furtherance of numismatic knowledge in this field. Therefore when we speak, it shall be in defense of our competence and responsibility, and our aims and purposes. We shall not become involved in irrelevant, childish or impassioned arguments.

When current controversies do not concern us, we have no position. When a problem does affect us and our interests, we shall speak as we have in the past, and we shall not modify a stand that seems to protect the interest of our members.

We are concerned with the appearance of forgeries, and on this issue we continue to take a strong stand. On other issues we feel that it is better to remain silent.

The direction the ACCA must pursue is that of achieving excellence in its own field. We can not build by criticizing others, nor can we chart a course when we speak outside our field. We do not wish to be accused of assuming an 'ivory tower' attitude, but we would rather be so judged than to enter an area where we do not belong. Our goals are to create a better **Turtle**, encourage research, disseminate knowledge, and publicize and encourage the collecting of ancient coins.

We would like to respectfully suggest that each of us turn our minds from the medal manufacturers, the accumulators, the speculators, the prophets of doom who pontificate about the value of our present money, the people who argue frantically about grading and tend to our own collections and research. The **Turtle** needs articles; the library needs books. Newer collectors need the help and assistance of the more experienced. There are many ways in which we can devote ourselves to our own objectives and by so doing grow fewer ulcers and help the numismatic world as well.

As we act, so shall we be judged. One sane and quiet voice will ultimately speak more clearly, and with greater strength, than all those who cry with such passion. Sincerely we hope that that voice will be the **Voice of the Turtle**.

HANNIBALIANUS REX

CALVIN C. WOODS

In 335 Constantine the Great gave his eldest daughter Constantina in marriage to his nephew Flavius Hannibalianus. Upon his new son-in-law he conferred the remarkable and unique title REX (king) and put him in charge of Pontus, Armenia and Cappadocia in Asia Minor. Alas, his reign was shortlived, for when Constantine died two years later, the King was put to death. This was most likely done under orders from one of the sons of Constantine who wanted no cousins sharing the empire with them. Hannibalianus' unique title found itself on his coinage as REGI. Only the mint at Constantinople (CONS) struck for him and only two issues are known; one silver and the other small bronze.



On the silver, a siliqua of approximately 3.4 grams, the obverse shows Hannibalianus bareheaded, his bust facing right, with the legend: FL ANNIBALIANO REGI. The reverse shows a river god reclining to the left. He holds a fish and a rudder—at his left elbow water gushes from a vase. In the background is a reed and the mintmark of Constantinople (CONS) is in the exergue. The inscription reads: FELICITAS PUBLICA (Happiness of the people).



On his bronze (about 16 mm module) the same bust appears again facing right. The legend is FL HANNIBALIANO REGI. A similar reverse shows a river god who is reclining to the right. He holds a scepter in his right hand and with his left hand pours water from a vase. A reed appears in the background and the mintmark (CONS) in the exergue. The reverse legend is SECVRITAS PVBLICA (Security of the people).

Although the last years of Constantine's reign were ones in which there was an enormous output of coins, those of Hanniballianus are quite scarce. At the time at

which Stevenson was compiling his dictionary, only the bronze was known, the silver having been discovered shortly thereafter. Perhaps someday a large hoard will be unearthed to fill the empty spots in the trays of the collectors of late Roman coinage.

1. Calvin Woods holds ACCA No. 6 and has been active in the club since it began. His specialty is coins of the late Roman period. This period has never been fully organized or described and the author has for a number of years been accumulating data. This article is one result of such study.
2. For further information on Hannibalianus and his coins the reader is referred to Cohen, DESCRIPTION HISTORIQUE DES MONNAIES FRAPPEES SOUS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN, Vol. VII.

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WOMEN OF THE JULIO-CLAUDIAN DYNASTY

KURT E. LORET

A Roman emperor was never an emperor, nor did he hold imperial office in the sense that later emperors of Europe did. Rather, he held a number of offices concurrently (such as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, consul, etc.) as well as a number of honors, some of them divine, all of which kept him and the members of his family above the level of the average Roman citizen.

What was the status of the families of such men — particularly their wives? According to law and custom these women were not allowed to hold any public office; they could only share the divine rank of the men. It is the coinage of ancient Rome which provides the story of their rank and of their varied fortunes.

The Roman emperors gradually came to be thought of as divine — at first only posthumously. This also was true of their wives and other members of their immediate families.

With respect to the women of the Julio - Claudian dynasty, the first portrait coin bearing the face of a woman was that of Livia, struck posthumously by her son, the Emperor Tiberius. Livia, a member of the Claudian house, had been kidnapped by Augustus and later became his wife. At her insistence, he adopted Tiberius, a child by her previous marriage, and thus made him heir to the Empire.

Augustus' only daughter by his first marriage (he was thrice-married) was Julia. She too was thrice-married; and her second husband, Agrippa, served as an admiral under Augustus as well as being his close friend. However a series of scandals arising from her widely - publicized immoral behavior forced Augustus to banish her from Rome. The rare coins which show Julia's portrait bear either her likeness, or that of her father and herself.

In spite of her banishment, Julia's grandson was to become Emperor of Rome. Tiberius, who was himself without an heir, had no choice but to appoint Caligula as his successor. Caligula was the son of Tiberius' nephew Germanicus and of Julia's daughter Agrippina the Elder. Germanicus was the son of Antonia (daughter of Mark Anthony) and Octavia, Augustus' sister.

Following the death of Agrippina the Elder (by her own hand while a prisoner) her portrait was placed on coinage by her son Caligula, since it was politically advantageous for him to do so. She had, after all, been the very model of a Roman matron during her lifetime, and her

husband also had been extremely popular.

Caligula, a despot, and in his later career quite obviously insane, not only desired to be considered divine, but also claimed the same honor for his three sisters. A coin bearing the likenesses of Agrippina, Drusilla and Julia commemorates this event. However, when Drusilla died, the two remaining sisters fell from favor. Eventually, Caligula, his wife Caesonia, and their infant were murdered by the army, which then proclaimed Claudius, the brother of Germanicus, as successor.

Claudius, although basically a "good" emperor, seemed to have particularly poor luck in choosing his wives. He discovered a plot by Messalina to murder him and to place her most recent lover on the throne as his successor. Messalina was put to death, and it seems justifiable that he then struck coins bearing the portrait of his mother, Antonia. Claudius later married Agrippina the Younger, whose son Nero (by a former marriage) was adopted by Claudius at her urging. Nero, as a dutiful son showed his gratitude, first by placing her portrait on the imperial coinage of Rome; later by ordering her death by drowning. He also murdered his first wife (and step sister) Octavia, daughter of Tiberius, whom he had married to obtain the throne. Nero then married Poppaea, who bore him Claudia, a child who died in infancy. Poppaea herself expired as the result of a kick administered by her devoted husband.

With the eventual death of Nero by suicide in 68 A. D. the Julio - Claudian dynasty came to an end.

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AMPHIARAOS, HYPsipYLE AND THE SNAKE

AL. N. OIKONOMIDES

The value of the recent book **Ancient Coins Illustrating Lost Masterpieces of Greek Art (A Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias)** by Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, lies in the fact that it is today the sole work of its type in existence and is therefore a classic in the field. Numismatic research and archaeological scholarship have failed repeatedly to produce similar much-needed works such as numismatic commentaries on Strabo, Thucydides, Polybius, Arrian, Appian and other important ancient authors. As a result, in the last eighty years (since the original publication of the above work) very little work has been done in the area of attribution and identification of cult statues or heroes on coins. Anyone who says otherwise is either wilfully misrepresenting the facts or else he believes that students of ancient history and numismatics are a group of innocents ready to be deceived by the "superior attitude" or by the "bibliography rabbit pulled from Vermeule's hat."

Mr. John Boardman (**Numismatic Circular** 73, 1965, p. 37) seems to be unable to understand why the recent new edition of the **Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias (NCP)** was produced, much less edited, by the writer of this article. He has deemed necessary a complete rewrite instead, which is needed to be sure, but until he or his colleagues create it, this book remains the one which is available and it is badly needed for numismatic studies. In questioning the reference value of this book, I wonder if Mr. Boardman can lead us to another book in English, containing references to publications, interpretations of coin types and with Pausanias' texts in both Greek and English, which treats the lost works of Greek art. If he can, he is right and I am wrong.

As an example of the reference value of **NCP** and to assist in the further study of art representations on coins, the following article is published. It will be obvious to the reader that it could not have been done without the **NCP**.

The myth of Hypsipyle is perhaps one of the most tragic of ancient Greece and is very illustrative of the constant conflict between mortals and fate or 'moira' from the time they are born. For the ancients this myth was a very popular one as we can see from the fact that both Euripides and Aeschylus wrote plays about it. Given the myth, fragments of one of the two plays based on it found on papyri, and numismatic representations of one of its characters, we should be able to learn considerably more about all three if we consider them together than if each is isolated from the other. Until now, however this has been the case.

The myth can be divided into two cycles: the Lemnian and the Nemean. In the first we meet Hypsipyle, the queen of Lemnos and leader of the Lemnian women, facing the anger of Aphrodite whose altars have been slighted. The goddess punished the women by making their breath so offensive that their

husbands could not approach them. As a result the men soon took a vacation to the Thracian coast to satisfy their natural desires, but when they returned the Lemnian women killed them all. Only Thoas, Hypsipyle's father escaped, for his daughter could not bring herself to murder him. Presently the Argonauts came to Lemnos on their way to Colchis and, finding the women cured and husbandless, dallied for some time. Jason fell in love with Hypsipyle and declared eternal devotion until she announced that she was pregnant. At this moment he suddenly remembered that he had better hurry away to find the Golden Fleece, so the Argo sailed from Lemnos. Not long afterward there was a veritable population explosion on Lemnos to which Hypsipyle contributed by having twins.

About this time the women of Lemnos found out that Hypsipyle had not killed her father and murdered him themselves. They were so angry at this deceit that they also conspired to murder Hypsipyle, but she escaped by ship. However, she was captured by pirates and sold as a slave to king Lycurgus of Nemea and his wife Eurydice who made her nurse to the infant prince Opheltes.

It is at this point that the Nemean cycle of the myth begins and it is this part which involves the study of Argive coins and evidence from the papyri, lost for centuries, but now almost pieced together, revealing the play by Euripides, **Hypsipyle**. A capsule summary of this myth is given here as taken from Apollodorus (III, 6. 4. Ed. Sir J. G. Frazer. Loeb Classical Library I, pp. 356-359).

Having come to Nemea, of which Lycurgus was king, they sought for water; and Hypsipyle showed them the way to a spring, leaving behind an infant boy Opheltes, whom she nursed, a child of Eurydice and Lycurgus. For the Lemnian women, after learning that Thoas had been saved alive, put him to death and sold Hypsipyle into slavery; wherefore she served in the house of Lycurgus as a purchased bondwoman. But while she showed the spring, the abandoned boy was killed by a serpent. When Adrastus and his party appeared on the scene, they slew the serpent and buried the boy; but Amphiaraos told them the sign foreboded the future, and they called the boy Archemorus. They celebrated the Nemean games in his honour; and Adrastus won the horse race; Eteoclus the foot race, Tydeus the boxing match, Amphiaraos the leaping and quoit-throwing match, Laodiceus the javelin-throwing match and Parthenopaeus the archery match.

Pausanias, when he described Nemea, gave the following record (II. 15, 2. Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, **ibidem**, p. xvii).

At Nemea is a temple well worth seeing of Nemean Zeus, only the roof has fallen in and there is no longer any statue there; but there is a grove of cypress around the temple. Here it is, they say, that Opheltes, placed on the grass by his nurse, was devoured by a big snake . . . here too is the



from Imhoof-Blumer & Gardner, Plate I

grave of Opheltes . . . The spring they call Adrasteia for some reason or other, perhaps because Adrastus found it.

In connection with this passage, Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner showed seven coins from Argos and Corinth representing the death of Opheltes. Although they realized that the subject was "a favorite one with artists," they could not determine who was the helmeted hero shown fighting the snake on four of the seven coins. They knew it was one of the seven against Thebes, but at that time they could not guess which one for there was not supporting evidence (NCP, p. 33).

However, now we have pieces of papyri which preserve for us the text fragments from the tragedy **Hypsipyle** by Euripides. The lines below belong to the scene from this play in which the hero and prophet Amphiaraos speaks to queen Eurydice in defense of Hypsipyle. (Transl. by D. L. Page in 'Literary Papyri.' Loeb Classical Library. **Select Papyri**, Vol. III, pp. 101, 103).

Eurydice: Stranger, whose land is Argos' neighbor, from all men's words I know your modest temper; else you had never stood and looked upon these eyes. Now, if you will, I am ready to hear you and to inform you. You deserve it. Amphiaraos: Lady, it is my will to appease your temper, seeing you bear so harshly this woman's wrong; respecting not her so much as justice. I should feel shame before Phoebus, whose art I practice through the flame of sacrifice, if I speak any falsehood. By me persuaded, this woman made known to us a sparkling fountain, that with holy waters I might (make) an offering for the army, crossing the bounds of Argos . . .

(Three lines missing: then fragments of four more)

. . . eager to sacrifice. But, as he lay upon the ground, a serpent lurking struck your son with hidden sting. We rushed upon him; . . . wrapped his coils about the child . . . We, when we saw it, attacked from every side; and I shot it down, but all to no purpose. He died, and his death begins our many woes - - Archemorus shall be his name hereafter. You have not merely lost a son, your own; I tell you of a portent that has come to pass for Argos . . .

This passage leads us to several interesting observations. First, in the original Greek text we have only the verb "I speared," which the editors have restored as "I speared (with an arrow)." Secondly the translator so translated it. Now, if we observe the illustrations in **NCP** I, vii, viii, we will clearly note that the hero attacking the snake holds not a bow and arrow, but a spear. Therefore we see immediately that both the restoration of the missing Greek and the subsequent translation are incorrect, for the real passage should read, "I speared it (with a spear)." Had either editor or translator consulted the coins (**NCP**, p. 33. plate I, ii-ix) they would have avoided this error. Also, from this fragmentary passage we read that Amphiaraios admits having killed the snake. Since this is from a play by Euripides, we may assume that he used the most well-known myth as his source and that it was Amphiaraios, not simply "Adrastus and his party" as mentioned in Apollodorus, who killed the snake.

Mythologists might opine that this is only a local Nemean version of the myth and not one which was accepted throughout Greece, but we can also use the coins to refute this. Argos and Corinth traditionally had differing local mythological traditions, yet this myth is pictured on the coins of both, indicating that it was universally accepted even among cities which normally differed in their beliefs and tales.

The above study using coins and literary papyri together is just one of the many which can be made using Imhoof-Blumer's and Gardner's book as a starting point and guide and it is hoped that future students of both numismatics and archaeology will learn to study all aspects of their respective problems rather than closing their eyes to any evidence but that in their own fields.



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THE FIRST BIMETALLIC COINAGE

Douglas Smith

By the time of the advent of Croesus to the throne of Lydia in 561 B.C., it became apparent that the country's electrum coinage was being discredited due to the great variation in the intrinsic values of individual pieces. Coins which contained a high percentage of gold were being removed from circulation by hoarders, and only the pieces worth less than their declared value remained in circulation. To combat this situation, Croesus began to issue coins of pure gold and pure silver.¹

These new coins were struck on both the Phoenician and Babylonian standards. The Phoenician, which was in use along the coast of Asia Minor, had staters struck in gold at 168 grains and in silver at 220 grains; the Babylonian, in use in the central regions of the peninsula, struck gold staters at 126 grains and silver at 168 grains.² The gold coins were assigned the values of their respective electrum predecessors. Silver coins were valued at one-tenth the gold.³ Due to the purity of the metals these coins quickly gained favor and were readily accepted. This first bimetallic coinage was commemorated by the statement of Herodotus (Histories I:94) that Lydia was the first to use gold and silver coinage. In the nineteenth century (A.D.), by assuming this statement to mean coinage of gold and silver (electrum) instead of coinage of gold and coinage of silver (separately), Herodotus was often quoted to support the Lydian claim as the originators of coinage; but now it is believed that he was referring to the Croesian reform.⁴

The obverse type of this issue shows the foreparts of a lion and a bull facing each other. The reverse was two square punchmarks. The square behind the lion of the Mermnadae (the family of Croesus) was always the

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larger of the two. This caused the lion to be more sharply struck, possibly indicating which animal Croesus most favored 5.

Sub-divisions of the staters exist down to one-twelfth but the only one of any great significance was the half stater in silver. This coin, weighing 84 grains 6, became the most commonly used silver coin of the issue and is the only Croesid which can be called common today. Its influence lasted into the Persian period in the form of its successor, the siglos or shekel.

FOOTNOTES

1. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Spink reprint 1963, p.646
2. P. Gardner, *History of Ancient Coinage 700 - 300 B. C.*, Oxford: Clarendon, 1918, p. 84.
3. Head, *loc. cit.*
4. G. F. Hill, "Coinage from its Origin to the Persian Wars" *Cambridge Ancient History*, 1930, p. 126.
5. S. Noe, "Two Hoards of Persian Sigloi", *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No 136, 1956, p. 32 p. 126.
6. Head, *loc. cit.*

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BIBLIOGRAPHY SECTION

The response to the Bibliography section and its appeal for comments on books which are useful to collectors has been most rewarding. Those who have written have urged that this feature be continued and that we progress from the basic books to the great works of ancient numismatics which have been published in the past and upon which scholars rely.

We shall continue this feature in the 'Turtle', and we again extend an invitation to readers to submit critical reviews on books which they have used. This feature can only be of value to all if all are willing to share their experiences.

We present here discussions of the two familiar books published by Whitman. They have been chosen since they are probably the most familiar and most readily available books to collectors of ancient coins. Next month we will discuss the two catalogs published by B. A. Seaby Ltd.

Klawans, Zander H., *An OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS AND READING AND DATING ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS*. Published by Whitman Publishing Company. (Available from most dealers.)

These two small books are not catalogs, but handbooks intended to aid in reading, dating, understanding and identifying ancient coins. They assume no previous knowledge of the subject.

In addition to much general information, the Greek book includes: a guide to the symbols and city names that appear on the coins (illustrated with a typical coin from each city), an illustrated tabulation of various persons and things seen on the coins, and a check list (also illustrated) of the Greek kings, satraps, and tyrants who used coins.

The Roman book takes a somewhat different approach to the coinage of the Roman Empire, which is far less bewildering than the varied output of the Greek world. After introductory discussions including an explanation of Roman personal names, it provides a number of tabulations to aid in the identification of an unknown coin. These include an alphabetical list of the common obverse inscriptions, the names of the emperors as they actually appear on the coins correlated with their common and full names, the reverse figures (deities and personifications), reverse inscriptions, mint marks, brief chronological sketches of the emperors and a table to aid in precisely dating a coin.

by Berry O. Pyron

Klawans, Zander H., *READING AND DATING ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS*. Racine, Wisc. N. d.

The book lacks the expert numismatic authorship needed to make it a valuable introductory text for the beginning collector. The subject matter is, for the most part, a rather cursory presentation of well known facts, and a virtual gold mine of misinformation and omissions. Its literary style at times leaves the reader bewildered with such statements as: "Frequently, it is possible to find a coin with silver present, but this is quite uncommon." Its awkwardness is further characterized by such

redundancy as: "The standard silver coin of the Empire was the silver coin known as the Denarius."

Some of the more outstanding bits of misinformation list the aureus as worth **twenty** denarii, the semis as a bronze coin of the **later** days of the empire, and translates Victoria Aeterna as Eternal Glory. The author's knowledge of the available literature in the field is indicated by his statement: "Any attempts to list all the inscriptions found on the coins of the Roman empire would be a task beyond comprehension." This task was completed in 1882, and is contained in 130 pages of Volume VIII of Cohen. This tabulation not only lists all reverse inscriptions but the names of all rulers who used each inscription.

The alphabetic listing of rulers on page 33 would be valuable if it had some claim to completeness. This reviewer counts 19 rulers missing. The chronological briefs of the emperors and families are reasonably well presented and illustrated. However such highly debatable subjects as the alleged immorality of the two Faustina's are presented as **facts**. The briefs, moreover, omit both Maximus (235-238) and Maximinus II, but mysteriously present two nearly identical illustrations of Maxentius.

The descriptions and illustrations of the reverse types are clear and easy to understand, possibly the best part of the book.

It is regrettable that no mention is made of the reverse types of the late empire. Because of their modest cost and easy availability, the beginning collector often starts with these coins. The beginner who owns a few late third and early fourth century coins will receive little help, so, in many ways, this book undercuts its avowed purpose of assisting the tyro.

The chapter on dating Roman coins is a valuable, well organized, handy collection of data which is hard to find elsewhere.

The bibliography should be severely revised. It is the duty of a beginner's handbook to guide that person to books which will further enlighten and aid him. In this respect this text falls terribly short. In fact, it gives the impression that other material is difficult to obtain. The facts are that there are any number of excellent works on both the coinage of the Roman Republic (Sydenham is not even mentioned) and the Empire which are easily obtainable and within range of most pocket-books.

by Calvin C. Wood:
Klawans, Zander H., AN OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS. Racine, Wisc. N. d.

It would be possible to write a book nearly as long as the present work pointing out its deficiencies. To do so, would probably be to lose sight of the book's purpose, and so this commentary will be confined to how well the text fulfills its function as a beginner's handbook.

The author states in his preface that, "I have eliminated everything but the bare essentials." Unfortunately the drawback to this book is that too much has been eliminated, so much so that there are actually only 37 pages of text with the remainder of the book given to illustrations.

The text contains a discussion of how an ancient coin is made which is valuable since Percy Gardner's more extensive discussion is out of print. The origins of Greek coinage are discussed, denominations of coins are delineated and described and a very valuable description of the Greek alphabet and morphology is given.

The author then turns to a superficial discussion of dating and a highly debatable chronology of the Greek world based on art forms. (There are people who would definitely dispute that art declined in the period 280-146 B.C. and argue instead that this was the full flowering of Hellenistic expression.)

The remainder of the book consists of briefly described illustrations grouped into three major categories. The first is a listing of cities which minted with the city inscription in Greek letters and a sample coin of that city. The second category is "persons and things seen on Greek coins" with illustrations. Out of the profusion of types, the author has seen fit for some reason to illustrate here a good number of Roman emperors who appeared on the Greek bronze coins during the imperial period which is in itself a valuable study, but duplicates the imperial portraiture found in the complementary book on Roman Coins and fails to do more than superficially treat the types found on Greek coins.

The third category is that of "Kings and Petty Rulers", a valuable little inclusion.

The bibliography is deficient and misleading. The author implies that other works on Greek coinage are difficult to obtain and further implies that the interest in Greek coinage has declined. These are both debatable ideas. One of the foremost duties of a beginner's handbook is, as the author also states in his preface, to lead one to "the beginning of a hobby" by giving him a guide to the literature of his field. Here this book fails entirely.

It seems to this reviewer that a good beginner's guide to Greek coins could be written in the format and limitations of size of this work. Such a handbook should contain far more text on the subjects covered and many more subjects. Even as profusely illustrated as this book is, its use in identifying coins is sharply limited and it seems to me that it would be far better to devote more space to guiding the neophyte to the literature where his coin can be identified with certainty.

by Bruce W. Knowlton

ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTORS

Berry O. Pyron is a research physicist at Georgia Tech. He has done considerable bibliographic work in his own field. Next month's issue will include more of his comments.

Calvin C. Woods is employed at Bemis Bag and is an astute student of Roman coins. He is a member of the ACCA research committee.

Bruce W. Knowlton is an instructor in the social sciences at Wykoff, Minnesota with a specialty in history.

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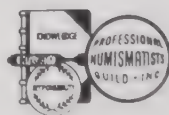


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The Agora and the Forum

In Athens men met in the Agora and in Rome, affairs of business and state were debated in the Forum. So "Voice of the Turtle" asks that members write us their views. These will be published for open consideration and discussion.

DOUGLAS SMITH writes: "I am glad to see the new style **Turtle**. It is, needless to say, a great improvement. I believe a classified section would be of value but only if some measure is taken to prevent absurd ads and/or, bait ads. A little editorial control in this area could make this a worthwhile section.

"Another numismatic passage of the **Satyricon** is found in Ch. V:56 'But doctors I despise: they're always sticking me on a diet of roast duck. Money changers come next because they have to detect the phony copper beneath the silver.' "

* *

SIMON TING asks: "Can you find out from your club members who are interested in Phillipine coins if any of them would exchange US coins with me."

(Editor's note: Any one who might like to work with Dr. Ting may write him at Box 907, Manilla, Phillipines.)

* *

DOUGLAS SMITH also writes: "There is an interesting passage in the **Scriptores Historiae Augustae** (Aurelian IX:7) that mentions 'Aureos Antoninianos'. If this refers to the double aureus it could be the case that our rather hypothetical name for the double issues of Caracalla's coinage reform is correct."

* *

HARRY D. AHERN also writes: "In a letter appearing in the March, 1965 issue of **The Voice of the Turtle**, Horace Jones referred to his collection of coins of the Roman emperors as a rogues gallery. I have no particular quarrel with Mr. Jones on this designation. It has been used by others, and indeed some of the emperors were truly rogues. The statement did bring sharply to mind something which has long disturbed me. It is my firm belief that the ancient Romans are probably the least understood, least appreciated, and most greatly maligned people in history.

"The above statement should not come as a surprise to members of the ACCA nor to historians, but let us consider the general public. Ask the average citizen for adjectives to describe the Romans, and you are most likely to get such words as 'brutal, cruel, greedy, debauched, intolerant and lazy.' The reason for such responses is not hard to understand, for the average person's image of the Romans has been formed by the stories of Christ's crucifixion, the martyrdom of the early

Christians, Nero 'fiddling' and movies such as *Quo Vadis*, *Ben Hur* and *Spartacus*.

"There is a glimmer of truth in these sources, but what is generally forgotten is that this bit of truth forms only a tiny portion of the vast, and often magnificent, panorama that was ancient Rome. For readers of **The Voice of the Turtle** there is no need to go into detail, but occasionally we need to remind ourselves of the facts.

"In Rome we find a civilization which was dominant in the western world for some five hundred years. It is true that it was a civilization which relied upon military might, but what great civilizations have not? And its soldiers were always more than soldiers. They were administrators, policemen, engineers, and bearers of culture. Furthermore, we find that the Romans often ruled wisely, generously, and well. Few peoples in history have been as tolerant of other customs and religions. Looking at them in the light of their own times, we find that they were almost always just, and often merciful.

"These people left to the world much that has made it a better place in which to live. Roman art and literature may still be seen and appreciated. Roman architecture and works of engineering may still be seen and used. The Roman concepts of justice and law have had a lasting impact on western civilization. The Roman ideals of citizenship and courage have inspired men through the ages.

"When Rome finally fell did this mean that the world was now freed from brutality, lust, cruelty and greed? Quite the contrary. With the fall of Rome we find the fall also of law and order, of love of learning, of love of beauty, and of peace and safety. While the 'dark ages' have sometimes been depicted in perhaps too somber a shade, there can be no arguing that there was a general and pronounced decline in almost every phase of society.

"It seems to this writer that a study of the coins of ancient Rome can do much to correct the picture which has so often been distorted. While it is true that some Roman coins are artistically inferior to those of the Greeks, they do, nonetheless, possess artistry and vigor. In one respect the Roman coins surpass even the Greek. They portray the love of truth and reality, even when these are not entirely pleasant. The portraits of the emperors and their wives on these coins (and what other people portrayed women on their coins unless the women were themselves rulers?) were not made to flatter, but to show the living image regardless of blemishes or flaws. (The same is true of the Roman busts and statues.) The reverses of the Roman coins, and their inscriptions, often add to our knowledge not only of the glories, but also of the virtues of the Roman people.

"The collector of Roman coins like the historian, can do much to give a truthful picture of this remarkable civilization and its equally remarkable people, not hiding the faults, but not failing to show the good. And it is a job worth doing, for indeed man is what his past has made him. If we ignore the legacy of the Romans, then we will all be that much poorer."

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MEANDERING

Our newspaper recently reported that the people of Rome were in an uproar. It seems that the newest aqueduct carrying water into the city had to be closed down for inspection making it necessary that many homes be without water for several days. The present day Roman citizens have difficulty understanding why it is necessary to close down an aqueduct only a few years old when those constructed by the Ancient Romans still seem to be functioning as well as ever . . .

* *

While on the subject of aqueducts, back in the 1st century A.D. an imperial prefect in charge of aqueducts, one Frontinus, wrote a handbook on that subject. This is now available in translation and provides the modern reader with an immense respect for Roman technology . . .

One of our readers is unhappy that the Romans are so maligned in present literature. One can hardly expect a Hollywood mogul to have the Christians on the losing end and someone has to be the scapegoat, and the old Romans aren't around to defend themselves. In the fifth century the poet Rutilius Namatianus paid one of the last tributes to the 'eternal city'. He wrote:

'Queen of a world that you have made your home,
Amid the sky of stars, come hear me, Rome . . .
You brought the nations one great fatherland,
You raised the savage with your taming hand,
Broke him, but gave him laws to be his aid.
One city of the scattered earth you made.'

* *

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REVIEWS

Stevenson, Seth William, A DICTIONARY OF ROMAN COINS, London 1889, re-printed by B.A. Seaby, Ltd. London, 1964. 929 pages, over 700 illustrations. \$18.00

John Boardman's recent review (*Numismatic Circular*, Vol. LXXIII, No. 2, February 1965) of the re-print of Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner's NUMISMATIC COMMENTARY ON PAUSANIAS (also reviewed in *Voice of the Turtle*, Vol. IV, No. 1, January 1965) questions the value of this and other re-prints of numismatic works. His criticism seems to lie, in the case of the book he was reviewing at least, in the need for a completely new work or at least an extensive up-dating.

This reviewer feels that Boardman has missed the entire point regarding reprints. The last half of the nineteenth century saw a great outpouring of numismatic labors. As the giants who produced these books retired a gradual hiatus in new production set in. Boardman is correct, particularly in the case of Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, that much new material is available and most certainly ought to be published. What he fails to make plain is that people who wish to do research in the field of sculptural representations on coins must begin their work with the Pausanias study. It is difficult to stimulate new research in a given field when the basic texts are out of print and generally unavailable. It seems to this reviewer at least, that we are on the verge of another great outpouring of numismatic works and for this to begin, the monuments of the past must be made available to the scholar of today.

The present work is nearly a century old. Like Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner it has been long out of print and it has not been generally available to the average student of Roman numismatics. Unlike the Pausanias commentary, the "Dictionary" is not a fundamental work necessary for the study of Roman coins. Some of its material has been superseded. Much new knowledge has been gained and in fact published. The terminology is quaint and many old designations such as "third brass" have fallen into disuse.

Nevertheless, a comparable modern work has never been published. When one considers that Stevenson died before completing the book, one doubts whether such an effort will ever be repeated.

The reappearance of this book is still a most welcome event. It makes available to collectors for the first time, a scholarly concise reference work which embraces the entire field of Roman coinage. It is possible to attribute most Roman coins through the "Dictionary" alone, and for those who have long sought a single volume, reasonably priced, which encompasses Roman coins, this work fills that need.

This is not to imply that the scholar can avoid reference to Cohen, the BMC and the other great monuments of Roman numismatics, but even if one is fortunate enough to have access to these works, there is still information contained in Stevenson which is quite inaccessible unless one has the services of an extensive numismatic library.

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1. NAPLES 340-300BC Didrachm head of Nymph/Bull nice F	\$ 17.50
2. CROTON, Bruttium 550-480BC Stater (27mm) Tripod-lebes with 3 handles/Incuse nice VF.....	125.00
3. MACEDON 413-399BC Archelaus I Tetradrachm horseman/Fore-part of goat in incuse square VF/nearly VF, VERY RARE	325.00
4. THEBES, Boeotia 600-550BC Drachm Boeotian Shield/Mill-sail VF	47.50
5. CELENDERIS, Cilicia 450-400BC Stater Nude horseman/Goat VF	85.00
6. SYRIA Antiochus VIII 121-96BC Tetradrachm/head Zeus stg. VF	47.50
7. PERSIA-PARTHIA Mithradates IV 130-147AD Drachm VF, bold	5.50
8. SASSANIDS Khusrau II 590-628AD large Drachm F \$3.75; VF-EF	7.50
9. THRACE Lysimachus 323-281 BC Tetradrachm about VF	42.50

JUDAEAN BRONZE "WIDOW'S MITES":

10. ALEXANDER JANNAEUS 103-76BC Anchor/Sun-wheel R.15 G \$4.50; F-VF	12.50
11. HEROD I "The great" 37-4BC Anchor/caduceus, 2 cornucopiae G	7.50
12. HEROD ARCHELAUS 4 BC-6 AD Prow of War-galley wreath R.56 F-VF	22.50
13. VALERIUS GRATUS 15-26AD branch with 8 leaves R.123 F plus	37.50
14. PONTIUS PILATE 26-36AD 3 ears of barley/simpulum R.131 VG-F	27.50
Same VF, sharp	57.50
15. PONTIUS PILATE 26-36AD Lituus/simpulum R.132 (L IZ) VG-F	27.50
Same, VF, small flan	42.50
16. HEROD AGRIPPA I 37-44AD 3 ears of barley/Umbrella R.59 G \$4.50; VG	7.50
17. FIRST REVOLT 66-70AD Amphora/Vine-leaf R.147 G-VG \$8.50; F-VF	22.50
18. 3 different types fair-G \$12.50; VG-F \$25.00; 6 diff. fair-G....	25.00
ROMAN EMPIRE 10 different emperors VG-VF \$18.50; VF-EF ..	28.50

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There is, for example, a page and a half entry on the Cistophori. Were one to depend on his sources alone for information on this particular subject he would have to obtain a book that has been out of print for over a century and moreover is written in German .

Again, where would one go for information on the "Contorniates"? Stevenson devotes eight pages to this subject.

Roman reverse types and their meanings are more fully described and discussed here than in any other compilation.

Despite the age of the book, and despite the new material which has been available, there can be little basic argument with the facts that Stevenson has compiled. Few entries can lead the uninitiated astray and most entries will elucidate Rome and its coins better than any other available work, short of the great catalogs. The publisher is to be thanked for undertaking the large task of making the valuable book again available .

Wear, Ted G., ANCIENT COINS, HOW TO COLLECT THEM FOR FUN AND PROFIT, Doubleday & Company, New York, 1965. 152 pages, 16 plates. \$4.50.

The author might better have removed the word "profit" from his title since this is certain not to recommend itself to the serious collectors who are becoming very much concerned that the speculation present in modern coinages might also invade their specialties. Furthermore, the book is very much devoted to the "fun" rather than the "profit" of collecting ancients.

The book is elementary and it is not going to be useful to an established collector. The author is a writer, but he displays no particular propensity for numismatic studies. While his work is not scholarly, it is reasonably accurate, indicating that some time and research has been undertaken. The author admits that the book is not intended for the experienced and avows that his purpose has been to show that collecting of ancient coins need not be confined to the serious student, but can also be enjoyed by the casual collector. There are many who would dispute that ancient coins can be appreciated or even collected intelligently without a study and appreciation of antiquity, however.

Insofar as this book, which will be distributed through regular commercial channels, induces people to begin collecting ancient coins and opens the vistas of antiquity before them, it is rendering a potential service to ancient numismatics. There is much question though, whether the appearance of another "beginners" book will serve any particular useful purpose. It is high time that a scholarly work for the neophyte be published rather than more and more books that add nothing to the sum total of our present knowledge.

* *

Julius Caesar was a modest man. In his **Gallic War** he never refers to himself in the first person but in the third as Caesar. It is never I did this or that but rather Caesar did this or Caesar did that. A whimsical scholar with nothing better to do perhaps made a word count on Caesar's Commentaries. The word which appears most frequently is Caesar . . .

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CLUB NEWS

OFFICERS: The list of officers and committeemen which appears on the second page is our complete roster for the 1965 - 1966 year which began on April 1. The re-election of all our present officers is hardly a desire to perpetuate themselves in office but rather a recognition that the continuity they can provide in finally establishing the direction of the ACCA is necessary for the club's continued growth. It is quite probable that the number of people who serve the club will increase in the coming year as the projects of the club are set in motion.

COMMITTEEMEN: The planned projects of the club for the coming year will require people willing to serve on various committees which will have to be formed if these projects are to be carried out. New committees will have to be formed and increased staff will be needed by our present officers. If you are willing and able to serve the club you are asked to advise Mr. Harold Roepe, the chairman of the Nominations committee.

DUES: All persons with an interest in ancient coins are invited to become members of the ACCA. Dues are twenty five cents per month figured from time of payment through March 1966 plus \$1 initiation fee. Dues include receipt of the **Turtle** and participation in all club activities. Dues payments should be sent to the Secretary-treasurer.

PAST DUE PAYMENT OF DUES: Persons whose dues for the 1965-1966 year have not been received have been removed from our rolls. Reinstatement requires the payment of \$3.00 dues plus the \$1.00 initiation fee.

ANA CONVENTION: Those members of the ACCA who plan to attend the ANA Convention in Houston this summer and who wish to meet with other members of the club and with those officers who will also be present are urged to write to George Broughton, president of the ACCA. A meeting of all members of the ACCA who are in Houston will be held at three PM on Thursday, August 26. The place of meeting will be announced later in this column and will also be announced in the ANA program.

LOCAL AFFILIATES: The **Turtle** is advised by Mr. Phillip Gaither of 4 Bedford Road, Framingham, Massachusetts that an ancient collectors' organization has been formed in that area. A meeting was scheduled for April 14 and we trust more information will be available on this group soon. Anyone in this area who is interested in a local group is urged to contact Mr. Gaither

Local chapters have a life and enjoyment which only a small gathering of friends can have. If you are missing this opportunity, do something about it. Organize a group in your area. Your club officers will assist in all ways possible.

1. Coins placed on auction should be properly attributed and graded. A reserve price, if desired, should be plainly stated. Failure to provide all information with the coin will result in its being delayed on the auction. Note: The auctioneer is entitled to a fee for grading and attributing coins.
2. The club assumes no responsibility for loss of coins. To assure their safekeeping, every precaution is taken.
3. The club commission on coins submitted for auction is 10% of the sale price. The club assumes the cost of postage and insurance.
4. The next auction will appear in the July issue. Coins are to be in the hands of the auctioneer no later than June 15.

NOTE TO BIDDERS

1. Bid what you think the lot is worth to you. Bids must equal the reserve if any.
2. Winning bids will be scaled down to 10% over the next highest amount.
3. No bids are accepted as 'open' or as 10% over the next highest bid. Bid a specific amount.
4. Please do not send checks with bids. It causes unnecessary expense to return them. Winning bidders will receive their coins via parcel post, insured. Please remit promptly after receiving coins.
5. All coins are graded according to experienced judgment. There is always room for honest disagreement over condition. Thus, returns are permitted as long as this privilege is not abused and the approval of the auctioneer is obtained.
6. Auction closes June 15.
7. Send bids to Auctioneer: Joel Malter, P.O. Box 777, Venice, California.

GREEK BRONZE & SILVER

LOT	RESERVE
1. TARENTUM, Campano - Tarentine series, BC 281-228, AR didrachm. Hd of Satyra l./Boy on horse, TA above, dolphin below. Lockett 221 var. VG-almost fine, nice style	\$ 15.00
2. LUCANIA, metapontum, BC 350-330, didrachm 7.6 gm. Hd of Leukippos r. bearded, wearing Corinthian helmet/META, barley ear l. Fine	37.50
3. THURIUM, BC 310-400, triobol 18 gr. Athena, hd r./Butting bull, dolphin below. Well centered, nice style. Fine+	10.00
4. THRACE, Lysimachus, drachm 4.1 gm. Barbaric style. Hd of deified Alexander/Athena stdg. l. Rare Fine (slightly off center)/VF	15.00
5. LARISSA, BC 400-344, AR drachm 5.9 gm. Hd of nymph facing slightly right/Grazing gorse r. (off center but nice) VF	60.00
6. ILLYRICUM, Apollonia, BC 229-100, AR drachm. Cow suckling calf/pattern. Off center but fine+. S-804	4.00
7. BOEOTIA, Thebes, BC 378-335, stater 11.8 gm. Shield/Amphora. Not in BMC. Off center. S-941 sq. F/VF	32.50
8. AEGINA, earliest period before 600 BC. AR stater, 11.7 gm. Turtle/Incuse. Milbank I #5. Much in demand as example of early Greek coinage. Fine +	90.00
9. BITHYNIA, Calchedon, 4th c. BC, hemidrachm 2.1 gm. Bull stdg. on ear of corn/Incuse. Fine +	10.00
10. RHODES, BC 333-304, AR didrachm 6.5 gm. Hd of Helios facing slightly r./Rose, Helmet to l. BMC 47. Fine +	20.00
11. ASPENDUS, BC 400-300, AR stater 10.5 gm. Wrestlers/slinger c/b - bull. Coin - fine, c/m - VF	30.00
12. SYRIA, Antiochus VI Dionysus, BC 145-142, Drachm 3.94 gm. Radiate head/Apollo stdg. on the Omphalos, with bow. BMC 11. VF	12.00
13. JUDAEA, John Hyrcanus, BC 135-104, lepton. Hebrew legend in wreath/poppy head betw. 2 cornucopiae. S-2454. VG	7.00
14. _____, Alexander Jannaeus, BC 103-76, lepton. Anchor/wheel. S-2456 sq. VG	5.00
15. _____, Herod the Great, BC 37-4, lepton. Anchor/caduceus between cornucopiae. S-2465. Fair	7.00
16. _____, Herod Agrippa, BC 37-44, lepton. Umbrella/barley. S-2469. VG	5.00
17. _____, Similar. Good	4.00
18. _____, Coponius, procurator apptd. by Augustus 6-9 AD. Lepton. Ear of grain/Palm tree, dates. VG	5.00
19. _____, Valerius Gratus, 15-26 AD, lepton. Inscription/palm branch. S-2478-9. VG	4.00

LOT		RESERVE
20.	____, Antonius Felix, 52-60 AD, lepton. Palm branch/inscription. S 2484 sq. Fine	5.00
21.	____, Similar, VG	5.00
22.	____, First revolt, 66-70 AD, lepton. Legend/Amphora. S-2488, VG Clipped flan.	7.00
23.	NABATHAEA, Rabbel with Gamilath, 71-106 AD, AE 15. Jugate busts/teo cornucopiae. S-2514. Mediocre	2.00
24.	ELYMAIS. Uncertain king. 200-226 AD, AE 12. Bearded bust/Artemis BMC XLII, 13-20. Coins of this kingdom seldom offered. Fine	1.50
25.	SOGDIANA. Barbarous AE 4 dr of Heliocles. Bust r./Jupiter stdg. facing, holding thunderbolt, legend on each side. de Morgan #546. Rare Fine	8.00
26.	EGYPT, Cleopatra VII, BC 52-30, AE 24. Portr. Cleopatra r/Eagle Svor 63/4, 5. Mediocre, but portr. clear, Green patina. Much in demand	32.00
27.	INDIA UNDER THE GREEKS, Taxila, BC 250-200. Double die coin. Elephant r./lion l., swastika above. These coins were imitated by Greek princes Pantaleon and Agathokles of India. Brown Pls. 1 & 5. RR. Fine+	20.00
28.	____, Hermaios, 20-45 AD. Last Greek king of Kabul. 4 dr. Diad. bust of king r./enthroned radiate Zeus, r. hand advanced, scepter in l. Smith p. 32, #2-4. VF	25.00
ROMAN REPUBLIC		
29.	BC 268-242, struck AE uncia. Hd of Bellona wearing crested helmet/prow r. Syd, AES GRAVE #33 var. Fine	3.50
30.	BC 222-205, AE sextans. Mercury/prow. Green patina, VG/F-corrosion Syd 23	5.00
31.	C. Egnatuleius, BC 100-97, AR quinarius. Apollo/Victory. B-1, S-198. Fine	2.50
32.	L. Scribonius Libo, BC 55, den. Hd of Bonus Eventus r./well-head. B-8, S-271. EF/VF	6.00
33.	Mn. Cordius Rufus, BC 46, den. Hds of Dioscuri/Venus. S-282. Mediocre - one-third flattened both sides. B-2	2.00
34.	Caesar & Antony, c. BC 40, den. Laur. hd of Caesar r./bare head of Antony r. C-2, S-311. F/VG - off center	50.00
35.	Antony & Augustus, den. Bare hd of Antony r./bare head of Augustus r. C-8, S-1181. VF but holed, filled	9.00
ROMAN EMPIRE		
36.	AUGUSTUS, BC 27-14 AD, As. Bare hd r./SC. C-448, Good.	4.00
37.	____, As, 29 mm flan. Rad. hf l./Lge. altar, C-228, S-424. Fine/Fine+	15.00
38.	____, Similar. Fine/good. Patinated	5.00
39.	AGRIPPA, BC 63-12, As. Hd l./Neptune. C-3, S-456, F/G	5.00
40.	GERMANICUS, BC 15-19 AD, AS. Bare head l./SC. C-3, S-500 var. Brown patina, Fine	12.50
41.	____, Similar. Fair. Corrosion	6.00
42.	CALIGULA, 37-41 AD, As. Bare hd l./Vesta. C-27, S-516 Fine	13.00
43.	CLAUDIUS, 41-54 AD, As. Bare hd l./Minerva. C-84, S-539 G/F	4.00
44.	NERO, 54-68 AD, den. Laur. hd r./Jupiter. C-119, S-573. Small flan, but good example of gross features. Fine	22.50
45.	____, sest. Laur. hd r./Temple of Janus. C-158, S-481. VF, but pitted and rough	15.00
46.	____, Dup. Rad. hd l./MAC AVG SC. Macellus bldg, 2-story facade, statue in central arch. C-130, VF/F. Slight tooling. Edge nick. Rare	35.00
47.	____, Dup. Rad. hd r./Security. C-326, S-584, Good	3.50
48.	____, As. Laur. hd r./Temple of Janus. C-171, S-589, VF	22.50
49.	VITELLIUS, 69 AD, den. Laur. hd r./Concordia. C-18. F/VG	15.00
50.	____, As. Laur. hd l./IVSTITVTA-LIBERTAS SC, Liberty stdg. facing. Fine. Off center. Rare	22.50
51.	VESPASIAN, 69-79 AD, As. Laur. hd l./Equitas. C-2, S-701. Fine/good	5.00
52.	TITUS, 79-81 AD, dup. Rad. hd r./Felicity. C-83 var. S-735 var. Fine/Good	4.00
53.	DOMITIAN, 81-96 AD, As. Laur. hd r./Minerva. C-443, S-788. VG/Fair	3.00
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65. CARACALLA, 188-217, den. Rev: Apollo. C-282, S-1835, G 2.00
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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

100.	British Museum Catalogue- <u>Seleucid Kings of Syria</u> . New. Reprint.	14.50
101.	Forrer, <u>The Art of Collecting Coins</u> . London, 1955. A handy little book for beginners	3.00
102.	Hands, <u>Common Greek Coins</u> . Vol. I. The coinage of Athens, Corinth, Aegina, Boeotian League, Alexander the Great, Achaean League and Lycian League. London, 1907. Paper cover.	10.00
103.	Hands, <u>Coins of Magna Graecia</u> . The coinage of the Greek Colonies of Southern Italy. London, 1909. Paper cover.	12.00
104.	Milne, <u>Greek and Roman Coins and the study of history</u> .	3.00
105.	Newell, <u>Royal Greek Portrait Coins</u> . NY, 1937.	6.00
106.	Seltman, <u>A Book of Greek Coins</u> . London, 1952.	.75
107.	Seltman, <u>Greek Coins</u> . Reprint. London, 1960.	8.50
108.	A lot of two catalogues: Nanteuil, <u>Collection de Monnaies grecques</u> . text only, paper cover, Paris, 1925; DeWitte, <u>Description des medailles et des antiquites</u> , paper cover, Paris, 1856	3.00

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9.	1.60	30.	7.00	51.	no bid	71.	3.50
10.	22.50	31.	7.00	52.	no bid	72.	4.00
11.	3.00	32.	13.00	53.	30.00	73.	1.50
12.	4.50	33.	9.35	54.	2.85	74.	1.00
13.	2.00	34.	no bid	55.	7.00	75.	3.00
14.	45.00	35.	6.00	56.	14.00	76.	no bid
15.	no bid	36.	2.70	57.	3.00	77.	5.00
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